THE WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

A LARGE SHEET CONTAINING ALL THE CURRENT NEWS, MISCELLANEOUS, LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE, AND VALUABLE READING FOR THE FAMILY.

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AUTUMN.

Autumn, thy visit's now half made;
Scarce will we recognize thy face
Until fair Summer's flints do fade,
And Autumn's hues reclaim their place;
And from thy chilling breeze we hear
That colder days for us are near.

This principle how oft displayed,
In every leaf of Nature's page,
That not until our strength is decayed,
Will we prepare for Winter's age.
How oft our golden hours we spend
Before we learn life's greatest end.

Blow Autumn, thou hast shown thy works
In field and forest, hill and dale;
Presager of the frost that lurks
Behind the mask of Heaven's blue veil.
But let us learn from Nature's page,
And Autumn's doings elsewhere trace.

O Autumn! thou hast placed thy hand
Upon the Nation's noblest tree,
Which Lincoln planted in the land,—
Whose name, to *ours*, is Liberty:—
We sadly view it cov'red o'er
With yellow leaves we've seen before.

The Nation's Autumn came that day
The traitor aimed the fatal shot
That Freedom's *martyr* took away;—
O precious Freedom, dearly bought!
That placed a man, by Heathen led,
To be the nation's scorn, and dread.

We dread the Winter's coming blast
Upon this now receiving *free*,—
A two years' winter, if it lasts,
May cause the death of Liberty.
We on Slavery new life will feel,
When Freedom's *tomb* the tyrant's heel.

We look to Congress and to God,
To change the climate of affairs;—
We look to Congress and to God,
When Freedom's tree of life dispairs;—
We'll hope, e'en thus, the sap will rise,
And flourish yet 'neath brighter skies.

We hope, that in six weeks, we'll see
A rescued land from stolen power;—
And that dear *plant*, Freedom's tree,
Who have been threat'ning to devour.
Then, every patriot loudly sing,
Our Congress, Autumn changed to Spring!

J. L. S.

THE VULTURES IN THE HIMALAYAS.

Dr Andrew Leith Adams, in his "Wanderings of a Naturalist in India," writes as follows of the vultures and other rapacious birds in the Himalayas:

Amid all the grandeur of the Himalayas, it is a most attractive sight to the naturalist to behold the vultures and many birds soaring over the vast ravines and around the tops of the mighty mountains. Let him choose a summer evening, with that clear blue sky almost characteristic of the Himalayas, and just as the sun cast its last rays on the snowclad mountains—when the quiet is only broken by the cry of the eagle, the bleat of the goat, or the shrill pipe of the black partridge—then the vultures, kites, jackdaws may be seen wheeling in vast circles; some are gliding along, apparently without an effort, others appear suspended motionless in the vault of heaven: while, careering in his majesty, the lammergeyer gathers up his great wings and swoops downwards, mayhap to rise again and join the medley he has just left, or attempting forth his pinions to their fullest extent, he sails along the mountain brow to the projecting cliff on which his eyrie stands safe, for there who dare assail him? After a bear or other large animal is killed, the hunter soon finds himself surrounded by rapacious birds, where none were seen before: they are observed dashing down the glens, and sailing in circles around the quarry. Some swoop within a few yards of him, others are soaring at higher elevations, and even at such vast altitudes that the huge bearded vulture appears only as a small speck in the blue sky, but gradually it becomes more distinct as its wide gyrations increase. It may gather itself up and close its wings, or dash in one full swoop hundreds of feet, and the next instant is seen perched on the jutting rock beside him. Such, then, are the the usual appearances observed soon after the death of a large animal, and the hunter wonders whence all these great vultures and carrion crows have come; but if, immediately after his noble ibex has rolled down the crag, he directs his eye beneath the rock he will observe carrion-crows or vultures, at various distances and elevations, sailing leisurly about, whilst the one nearest him, observing the death of his quarry, instantly commences to descend; then one follows the other until the valley resounds with the hoarse croaking of the crows, and the air feels alive with them. It is surprising the numbers that are sometimes observed to congregate on these occasions; I have seen no less than 60 vultures and crows on and around the carcass of a newly-killed bear.

Remarkable Discoveries—Researches Among the Bones of the Dead Centuries.

It may not be generally known that the ground on which the city of Nashville now stands was once the site of an ancient and populous town, yet such is supposed to be the fact. Some of the most interesting antiquities of our State are found along the lower course of Stone River, but a few miles from Nashville. A wide area of country there is covered thickly with thousands of graves of now forgotten people. But a few days ago several gentlemen made some researches in this region and found their labors richly reward by some striking discoveries. At a place known as Schell's Springs they found a mound of considerble height and perhaps forty feet in diameter, which proved upon examination to be nothing less than a vast museum of the dead. The graves were found to be made of flat rocks, symmetrically joined together, and three tiers deep from the base of the mound to its apex. Bones were found in a remarkable state of preservation, together with pottery and shells. Very large ornaments have been dug out in this locality, made from shells found only in the Gulf of Mexico. A gentleman of acknowledged skill and authority in antiquarian matters, who conducted the researches made a few days ago, estimated that the remains which they unearthed could not have been less ago than six or seven hundred years. What is remarkable, no warlike implements are found in this locality, from which it is inferred that they were a peaceable race and were probably exterminated or driven away by the Indians. In one of the graves were found a beautiful little vase, which had been placed in the hand of the inmate of the tomb at the time of his interment. Upon this little bit of earthenware was the model of a diminutive animal. The care which these people took of their dead shows a high degree of humanity. We learn that other investigations in this section are to be made ere long. The field is certainly a rich one for the antiquarian.

A Grecian Chief.

Among the brave men who, in the ill-fated island of Crete, are sustaining, single handed against a powerful and brutal foe, the cause of civilization and freedom, there is one whose portrait, as we find in a Greek journal, is worthy of a place beside the figures of the old Homeric heroes. Demetrius Petropoulaki is indeed a striking proof, if one were needed, that the ancient blood of Greece still runs in the veins of living men. Seventy years of war and suffering have left their mark upon his gigantic form, fatigue and wounds and exposure have made visible inroad even upon his iron frame. Half patriarch, half cavalier, there is an expression of resignation to suffering on his face, and a look as of a dying lion in his half closed black eye, while an ineffable smile of goodness dwells on his lips, beneath his long heavy moustache, and his hand is ever on his sabre cute, and so riddled has he been with balls that when he speaks you can hear every word produce a painful hissing in his breast. All over his martyred flesh is written the epic of his life. An unchanging gentleness, an august serenity, exhale, as it were, from his person. The impression he leaves upon you is that of the just man who, undismayed at the part and assured of peace with God, awaits his hour in confidence.

Chief of a powerful clan in Malna, that small district, the home of the ancient Spartans, which the Turks have never been able to penetrate, Demetrus Petropoulaki has remained faith ful to the manners of his ancestors, and the white tunic and scarlet sash, the splendid costume of Skanderbeg,—still lend their aid to enhance the majesty of his person. Careless of the presence of men, he falls upon his knees at his wonted hour, and prays for God to bless battles as a patriarch might have prayed, or a Highland Chief. By day he journeys on over mountains and through vallies on his own sorrel mules stopping, sometimes by the way through fatigue or pain. At night he spreads a bit of carpet, and stretching himself out on it, discourses with his faithful followers of the perils they have encountered and of the perils that is to come. He himself never sleeps, only slumbers; rising up gently if he hears one of his companions restlessly moving, in order to spread over him his own sole covering, and then returns to lie on the bare ground. When the hour of battle comes, his son Leonidas heads the phalanx, and followed by his son George Petropoulaki the three generations of this heroic race are fighting there for the freedom of Crete. The aged chief remains behind until the last pallcar is in line, and then, seated on his mule, he rides on tranquill and fearless, amid the whistle of balls, with his majestic cry, "on, my children." Of such men as these the accounts we have from Crete make little mention, yet it is such men as these who are the true heroes. These accounts credible, for the world has never witnessed a spectacle of greater endurance and more astounding heroism than is exhibited daily in the lives of these Cretan inhabitants of liberty. But history will some day do them justice, and when that day comes the grand old chief Petropoulaki will form the leading figure in the fearful drama which the present civilization are enacting, as Edmond Desmazez so strikingly says, behind closed doors, in this blood-soaked island of Crete.

United States and the Sandwich Islands.

The reciprocity treaty between this Government and the Sandwich Islands has been ratified by the authorities at Honolulu, and will be sent to the Senate at the next session for its action thereon. It was prepared in the interest of the monarchists at Hawaii as a flank movement to head off the Republicans, who are extremely desirous of annexing the Islands to the United States. The organs all laud the treaty as the monarchists, that with San Francisco as a free port, to which the planters can send their sugar, the sum of six hundred thousand dollars will be saved to the residents, and they plausibly argue that our Pacific coast will be greatly benefitted by the reciprocal free trade in their ports. It seems that the annexation movement became so strong that the King and his friends were obliged to resort to the passing treaty as the only measure which could delay its progress. Charges of corruption on the part of some of our officers there, in connection with the negotiation of the treaty, will undoubtedly be laid before Congress at the proper time.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. IV.---NO. 49. WEEKLY EDITION. OCTOBER 12, 1867.

MRS. LINCOLN AND HER WARDROBE.

A Very Remarkable Proceeding.

[From the N. Y. World.]

The announcement already has been made in these columns that Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, widow of the late President, was compelled to dispose of some of her personal effects in order to eke out the slender income which remained to her after the settlement of her husband's estate, and that she was, in fact, in this city under the assumed name of Mrs. Clarke, for the purpose of superintending the sale of her property. As Mrs. Lincoln is no longer anxious to withhold from the public the facts in the case, there can be no impropriety in imparting further information upon the subject, as obtained from the lady herself.

THE PROPERTY LEFT BY MR. LINCOLN.

Upon the death of Mr. Lincoln an effort was made to appropriate for his wife and family the sum that he would have received from the United States had he lived to finish his second term of office, to wit: $100,000; but it resulted in appropriating but $25,000, the amount of one year's salary as President. Of this sum, $3,000 were required to discharge certain standing obligations, leaving about $22,000, which, with the house and lot in Springfield, Illinois, owned by Mr. Lincoln previous to his election to the Presidency in 1860, was all the property which fell to Mrs. Lincoln. Her present income, she states, is but $1,700 a year, of which $300 comes from the rent of her old house in Springfield. It appears from this that Mr. Lincoln not only saved no money while he occupied the White House, but really lived beyond his income, which, in connection with the natural reluctance of his widow to return to the simple style of living to which she had been used to force her residence in Washington, has compelled her to part with some of her personal effects at the present time.

LETTERS FROM MRS. LINCOLN.

Appended are several letters written by Mrs. Lincoln in relation to this most unpleasant business, the contents of which will surprise the public. The first, in order of their date, appears to be the following:

CHICAGO, September 1, 1867.

"Mr. Brady.—A notice in a New York paper having attracted my attention, that you sold articles of value on commission, prompts me to write you. The articles I am sending you to dispose of were gifts of dear friends, which only *urgent necessity* compels me in part with, and I am especially anxious that they shall not be sacrificed. The circumstances are peculiar and painfully embarrassing; therefore I hope you will endeavor to realize as much as possible for them. Hoping soon to hear from you, I remain very respectfully, yours,

"Mrs. A. Lincoln."

THE ARTICLES FORWARDED TO NEW YORK.

The next letter, bearing the same date as the preceding, is as follows:

CHICAGO, September 1, 1867.

Mr. Brady, Commission Broker, 609 Broadway, New York:

"I have this day sent to you personal property which I am compelled to part with, and which you will find of considerable value. The articles consist of four camel's hair shawls, have three silk shawls, a number of rich diamond ring, two dress patterns, some furs, &c. Please have them appraised, and confer by letter with me. Very respectfully,

"Mrs. A. Lincoln."

THE ARTICLES TO BE SOLD.

In this connection is given an inventory of the articles sent to Mr. Brady, at 609 Broadway, by Mrs. Lincoln, with the valuation affixed to each:

	Cost.
1 black center camel's hair shawl, long	1,200
1 white center camel's hair shawl, long	1,200
1 white center camel's hair shawl, square	350
1 black center camel's hair shawl, square	350
1 red center camel's hair shawl, square	100
2 small shawls, square	50
1 white Paisley shawl, square	50
1 white Paisley shawl, square	50
2 superfine point black lace shawls, $1,500, $400	$2,000
2 superfine point black lace shawls	$2,000
1 white point lace shawl, long	1,000
1 white point lace dress, unmade	1,000
1 white point lace flounce	150
1 white point lace parasol	250
1 white point lace handkerchief	200
1 Brussels lace	1,000
1 Russian sable boa	1,200

Also many other article, including diamonds, rings, &c., &c.

MRS. LINCOLN'S OPINION OF REPUBLICANS.

A significant feature of the subsequent letters and memoranda is the feeling entertained by Mrs. Lincoln towards leading Republicans. She complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder. Certain persons of that party, such as Thurlow Weed, Henry J. Raymond, Wm. H. Seward, and others, she is particularly severe against, and claims that it was through their influence that the plan proposed by the *Tribune* to raise a fund for her by the voluntary subscription of the people was defeated. At this point the following memorandum, the original being in Mrs. Lincoln's own handwriting, is given:

The question was asked Mrs. Lincoln what her feelings were in regard to the Republican party, in consideration of the unkindness and ingratitude displayed by them in depriving her of almost all means, when she replied as follows: "I could not relinquish my attachment for the party to which my husband belonged, and in whose cause his precious life was sacrificed, by assassination, for the world would look upon me as ungrateful, should I withdraw my sympathy and devotion from the party which my husband's memory so fondly cherishes. I am proud to say that I remain, with great respect, very truly,

"Mrs. Lincoln."

"P. S.—As you mention that my goods have been valued at $21,000, I will be willing to make a reduction of 50 per cent, and accept the sum of $10,500, twenty-five—*nothing less.* If this is not accomplished, I will continue to store the articles, as they are not to be sold. I must have means to live, at least in a modest comfortable station."

NEW YORK, October 4.—Mrs. Lincoln still remains here, and insists on the sale of her personal effects at auction. Prominent members of the Union League visited her last night and offered to raise a large sum of money for her support, provided she will recant and take her clothes back to her house. This offer she refused in the most ungracious manner, and said she was based upon paying certain prominent politicians, among whom are Weed, Greeley, Raymond, Seward and Johnson. She supposes she is doing an injury to the Republican party by this course. She has been put up to this by her relatives, the Todd family, who gave the late President Lincoln so much trouble.

Comments of the Press.

[From the N. Y. Commercial.]

We have never approached a question with half the sorrow that this one awakens. To vindicate, shield and protect "Heaven's best gift to man" is a grateful duty, while to even reprove, and much more to assail a woman, is painful, and if without a perfect justification, unmanly.

If the American Congress, or the American people, have failed to meet the pecuniary expectations of Mr. Lincoln's widow, it is because that personage failed, during her life and since his death, to inspire either with respect or confidence. They should not, therefore, be subjected to the reproach, or rest under the imputation, of ingratitude. Had Mrs. Lincoln, while in power, borne herself becomingly, the suggestion of a Lincoln fund, by voluntary contributions, would have been promptly responded to. The national heart was warm. It gushed out in liberal endowments for Grant and Farragut. It would as cheerfully have met the appeal in favor of Mrs. Lincoln if it had not intuitively closed and chilled.

In her conversation Mrs. Lincoln is represented as bitterly denouncing Secretary Seward, for which, of course, there is no warrant or excuse, for he wrongs no man, and much less is he capable of injustice, wrong, or even unkindness, to woman.

But we happen to know—the late Caleb B. Smith then Secretary of the Interior, being our informant—a fact which incensed Mrs. Lincoln against Mr. Seward. The President gave the Prince Napoleon a dinner, for which Mrs. Lincoln sent to the Secretary of the Interior for payment a bill of some $900. This demand, though wholly illegal, coming from the President's wife, embarrassed the Secretary, who called upon the Secretary of State for advice, where he learned that Mr. Seward had also dined the Prince, having the same number guests, and giving them a duplicate of the dinner at the White House. In fact, Mr. Seward ordered both dinners from the same restaurant, and by his own bill, knew the cost of each. For what Mr. Seward paid $300, Mrs. Lincoln demanded $900. But whether three or nine hundred, the claim was alike illegal and could not be paid. For this, however, Mrs. Lincoln quarreled with Secretaries Smith and Seward. This amount, however, was subsequently covered up in a gardener's account, but occasioned scandal, which respect for Mr. Lincoln measurably suppressed.

Though Mr. Lincoln left an estate which enabled his family to live quite as comfortably as they had ever lived, Congress and the people would have promptly and cheerfully provided munificently for them if Mrs. Lincoln herself, with every advantage that high position gave her, had made friends, or inspired respect. And this last exhibition proves how instinctively right the proper estimate of her character was.

The fact for which Mrs Lincoln seeks large publicity, namely, that she received presents valued at $24,000, is a progress at all unprecedented—suggestive, at least, of offices and contracts, unless the more charitable construction is reached through the assumption that they were expressions of regard and friendship. But it is not known that the wife of any other President, however estimable, was so loaded with shawls, laces, furs, diamonds, rings, &c.

Mrs. Lincoln's propensity to sell things was manifested early, and before any necessity was forseen. If our information is reliable, eleven of Mr. Lincoln's new linen shirts were sold almost before the remains, which were shrouded in the twelfth, had started for that "bourne from whence no traveler returns."

Individually, we are obliged to Mrs. Lincoln for an expression of her ill-will. It is pleasant to remember that we were always out of favor in that quarter. And it is equally pleasant to remember that we possessed the friendship and confidence of Mr. Lincoln to the last hour of his life, without paying court, as others did, to Mrs. Lincoln, and in spite of the constant effort to disturb our relations.

This mortifying revelation will go abroad, and as is natural, the press of Europe will make the most of it, in deprecating the ingratitude of our Government, and the want of liberality in the American people. This consideration alone constrains us to discharge the unpleasant duty of showing that neither the government nor the people are justly obnoxious to these accusations.

[From the New York Herald.]

We regret, as every sensible American must regret, to see the private affairs of Mrs. Lincoln thus brought before the public. It cannot but lead to gossip and disagreeable discussions. Has Mrs. Lincoln been badly advised in this matter? Is there a purpose to injure the Republicans, or to take revenge for their neglect to provide for the widow of their murdered President? If so a mistake has been made. The Republican Congress may be taxed to pension, but showing more liberality to the widow of their chief, and prominent individuals of the party (some of whom are named), who were deeply indebted to Mr. Lincoln for favors, deserve condemnation for their ingratitude; but Mrs. Lincoln's circumstances can have no political effect. We may regret the want of liberality on the part of Congress and the people, which places Mrs. Lincoln in her present disagreeable situation, but she has an undoubted right to dispose of her own property as she pleases.

[From the N. Y. Times.]

Mrs. Lincoln has authorized the publication of her letters to her broker in this city, intended to stimulate him to the prompt sale of the articles of personal property which she had sent him for that purpose. The letters have been published, partly to advertise the sale and partly to stimulate individual buyers. The exhibition is not one which is calculated greatly to elevate the public idea of propriety and good taste, but we hope the publication may attain the object it was intended to serve.

[From the New York World.]

The exclusive publication in Thursday's *World*, of Mrs. Lincoln's correspondence with her agents in this city, in regard to the sale of her wardrobe, had created a great flutter in circles fashionable and aristocratic, yesterday the rooms of Mr. Brady, 609 Broadway, were filled nearly all day by ladies and gentlemen, who came to look at the goods displayed for sale under such unfortunate circumstances. The people could hardly reconcile the unimpeachable accuracy of the *World* with such a state of facts, and hundreds came on simple missions of inquiry, to go away satisfied that there was more truth than poetry in the statement. During the day three United States Senators, whose names we refrain from withholding, called to see Mr. Brady, and on just such a mission. A large number of letters from all parts of the country have also been received by Mr. Brady, relative to the sale, and the daughters of several prominent merchants.

As previously announced, if the greater part of the inventory is not disposed of within a few days they will be put up at auction, and sold for what they will bring.

A letter from New York says: The journals are publishing further developments concerning Mrs. Lincoln and her proposed auction sale of dry goods; but much of it is idle gossip.

Mrs. Lincoln has gone to Chicago, and her sincerest friends here are those who most deprecate her publication in the newspapers of things which, for the credit of herself and all concerned, had better been kept secret. There are reports current as to a written communication she has left behind her for publication in one of the Sunday sensation papers, in which the names of several prominent politicians and officeholders of this city are spoken of with great freedom; but what truth there is in the story there is, at this writing, no means of determining.

A Marvelous Operation in Iron.

The last number of the *Court Journal* says: The ancient spectacle of Titans forging thunder-bolts for Jove has received in modern history a realization as complete in its way as that which Puck's girdle round the earth obtains in the electric telegraph. The marvels of science and of act bid fair to throw into the shade all the miracles of ancient story and all the dreams of the poets. The picture of Æolus curbing the winds in his ivy cave is not more wonderful than that which the *Times* drew this week in a plain, unvarnished account of iron-plate rolling at the Atlas Works in Sheffield. The narrator showed us two hundred men half clad in steel armor, and enveloped in wet sack sloth, moving from furnace to the mill a white hot mass of iron, twenty tons in weight, and as many feet in length. No sum could approach the fiery mass nearer than to touch it with implements of gigantic proportions. Even the bessemers with which they swept its surface were fitted to handles twenty feet long, and the buckets of water discharged upon it exploded in volumes of steam As it passed through the rollers vast jets of liquid fire flew from its sides, with a sound like the rattle of rockets in battle. Yet it was rolled, and gauged, and manipulated, till in a quarter of an hour it was turned out a smooth polished plate of the uniform thickness of fifteen inches. This is the greatest triumph yet achieved by the iron rollers. Four years ago it was esteemed impossible to roll a six-inch plate and it required ocular demonstration to convince the crowd of admiring lords, practical men of state, and scientific authorities, who went down to these same works to see the thing done. But the demand for monster plates for iron-clad forts has produced this far more astounding achievement, and this fifteen-inch armor is as much superior in quality as in size to the plates which first drove hammered armor out of favor.

One Secret of Sheridan's Success

An article on General Sheridan, in the *Citizen* shows that his skill in obtaining information from the enemy first attracted attention to him at the West. He organized scouts, who penetrated the enemy's lines, and whenever his superiors wished to learn anything concerning the foe they sent to Colonel Sheridan's regiment A writer in the *Times* likewise notes the same peculiarity in connection with his operations in the Shenandoah Valley. He says:

It was one of Sheridan's peculiarities that he generally knew as much about the enemy as he did about his own army. He had learned from his scouts that Kershaw's Division was surely to be ordered back to Richmond. "Being appraised of this fact," says he, "I had for two weeks patiently awaited its withdrawal before attacking, believing the condition of affairs throughout the country required great prudence on my part. In this view I was coinciding with the Lieutenant General Commanding." General Grant, who visited Sheridan on the 17th of September, has recorded an interesting reminiscence of the interview "I met him at Charlestown," says he, "and as pointed out to me distinctly how each army lay, what he could do the moment he was authorized, and expressed such confidence of success, that I saw there was but two words of instruction necessary. Go in! I asked him if he could get out his teams and supplies in time to make an attack on the enemy Tuesday morning. His reply was, that he could before daylight on Monday."

THE INDIANS.

Indian Depredations on the Plains---Numerous Attacks upon Wagon Trains---Perilous Experiences.

[From the St. Louis Republican.]

For the following we are indebted to Mr. John L. Swearengen, who accompanied Brevet Major General R. B. Marcy on his tour of inspection through New Mexico: On their return down the Arkansas river, on the morning of the 9th of September, about nine o'clock, they were attacked by about three hundred Indians. About fifty of the savages, finely mounted on horses, painted and dressed in their full war costume, sprang from their hiding place, a few hundred yards from the road, and dashed down at full speed, whooping and yelling like so many devils, trying to cut off Lieutenant Williams who was riding some four or five hundred yards in front of the train. They came very near him before he discovered them, when he started back. They fired not less than fifty shots at him, one of which struck him in the thigh, shattering the bone for several inches. He, however, remained on his horse until he reached the train, and was taken from his saddle and placed in an ambulance, under charge of Dr. Dubois, a most skillful surgeon. Immediately on the appearance of the Indians, and when they commenced firing on the Lieutenant, the soldiers in the four front wagons (nine in each), sprang out and commenced firing on their assailants, which checked them and saved the Lieutenant, no doubt, from falling into their hands. One of them, whom he thought was a white man, was quite close to him, and fired several shots at him; but so soon as the firing from the train commenced, the Indians changed their course and galloped off. As the savages hid themselves on the sides of their horses it was almost impossible to hit one of them; yet it is thought two or three of them were either killed or badly wounded.

Immediately following the firing from the train, a hundred or more Indians rushed from their hiding places, on the party. General Marcy had ordered the train, consisting of twenty one wagons and four ambulances, to be parked. Major Crotherton, as an escort, with his company of sixty-eight old and well drilled veteran troops, returning from New Mexico, were in wagons, equally divided in front and rear of the train. General Carleton, formerly in command of the District of New Mexico, and Colonel N. H. Davis, returning to the States on leave, both veterans in Indian warfare, were along with the train, besides eight or ten citizens, all well armed. Finding the balls falling pretty thickly, the General ordered the wagons to move three abreast diagonally across some fifty to sixty Indians collected on the bank of the river, and farther away from the fire of those on the bluff. After moving a few hundred yards, the Indians on the river corner, to the left, began to fall back. The wagons were again parked, six or seven hundred yards from the Indians, on the bluffs yet at that distance one of their balls struck a soldier, penetrating his lungs and causing his death in a few hours. The General then ordered the train to move down about a mile and a half to a train of thirty-eight wagons, belonging to some gentlemen in New Mexico, which were closely corraled near where the river comes close to the bluff. It was found the Indians had some twelve days before driven off two hundred and four of their mules, and they were unable to move their wagons. There were about thirty men (Mexican teamsters) inside these wagons, and they were armed with guns. The Indians had attacked them the day before and fired on them from the bluffs, wounding two of the men and several horses and mules. The men were now reinforced and allied, and wanted to leave the train and go with General Marcy, but the General promptly refused, and ordered them to stay with their wagons. He, however, left a sergeant and six good men, well armed and provisioned, and two thousand rounds of ammunition, and directed them to keep a good watch and guard. The latter was to send back to them assistance and teams to bring in their wagons. A day or two before a train of twenty wagons, belonging to Messrs. Hartley and Dubois, arrived at Los Lunas, New Mexico, were with General Marcy's party, but, being unable to keep up, requested the General to leave them a few men as an escort, which he did—selling Davis Tevis, with a sergeant and six men, well armed and provisioned. It was learned they were attacked by a small party of Indians about 10 o'clock in the morning of an hour before General Marcy's party were, and had forty-four of their loose mules driven off. The wagon-master said had they not had the sergeant with them to assist them, they would have lost many more, and probably their whole train. The sergeant and his men behaved very bravely. They shot one of the Indians dead as he attempted to drive off the mules, but he immediately bounded from his dead horse and leaped on the bell mare, which led off some of the mules, and got away. They shot one Indian, who fell from his horse, dropping his gun and other arms was trailed by his horse at full speed some distance, with his feet entangled in the traces, but the mules

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

CONCEDING that SHARSWOOD has a majority of five thousand in the State, the first thing that will occur to most Republicans, is, how easily the result might have been reversed. Notwithstanding the adverse circumstances which attended it, had the canvass been managed with even an ordinary amount of vigor and good sense, the State would have been carried. Considering everything, the wonder is that SHARSWOOD's majority is not three times what it is. Taking it for granted that the Republicans of the State will proceed speedily to take soundings and repair damages, we take the liberty of suggesting that there is nothing more important than efficient committees, local and State. To effect a cure we must find out what is the matter, and for the present we simply design to direct attention to a quarter which, if it be not the seat of the complaint, is at least an aggravating cause.

THE ELECTION AND ITS LESSON.

The election day is past. An appreciably large proportion of the Republican voters do not appear to have known that it was approaching. As a consequence the aggregate vote was considerably smaller than it was last year, and in this reduction the Republican party was a large sharer, and consequent loser. There is no evidence furnished, however, by the result, that on the great central and momentous questions, upon which the party have rallied and conquered, in the field and at the polls, for years past, there has been any change in opinion. There has been no improvement in the Democratic party and no deterioration in our own, in that respect.

It is nevertheless admitted that, for various reasons, we have met with a reverse in the election of Tuesday. It is not so decided and demonstrative as to entitle it to be called a disastrous defeat, but it is a bare failure to achieve success. A large number of people are never aroused to political activity except on occasion of Gubernatorial or Congressional elections. A judiciary election is a rare occurrence, and does not, for that reason, interest the class to which we refer. Besides this, there have been introduced into the present canvass a number of questions irrelevant to the great political issues of the country, and on these, prejudices have been enlisted that have affected the result, some of these prejudices diverting voters from their own party, and others rendering them so indifferent in the contest that they did not vote at all. Among these questions we barely name, without remark, the liquor question, the Sunday question, the labors question and the negro question. The effect of the introduction of these and some others of similar character is most manifest in Ohio, where the last named was formally embodied in the canvass, to be voted on as an amendment to the State Constitution. In our own State, although irrelevant, it was made an effective occasion of appeal to a deeply rooted prejudice, and besides all this, the period during which the Republican party has been in the ascendency, and the occasion which led the people to place it in the ascendency have devolved on it the administration of the Government under circumstances more difficult and trying than in any other part of our national history. It has had to cope with a formidable insurrection, it has had to wield a tremendous power in order to the suppression of that rebellion and to maintain the life of the Government; it has had to encounter military and political adversaries treacherously leagued together. And its use of prerogative and power has unavoidably arrayed much malign passion and sordid interest against it. While these have been active and unscrupulous in the late canvass, many Republicans, reposing on their hard earned laurels, and conscious of the strength of the party have intermitted their vigilance and exertion, and suffered the opposing party to gain an advantage.

There is a still further view to be taken of the case—and we commend it to Republicans themselves. There have been sentiments broached and measures proposed by *individuals* of the party, which the party has never indorsed, and these have been used by our opponents to our disadvantage. In Pennsylvania, they have achieved whatever success the late election has given them, almost entirely on the negro question, which was not a matter of dispute, while the Republican sentiment—for we take this to be the pervading sentiment of the party—of *intelligent suffrage*, irrespective of color, was held *sub silentio*—unnoticed—partly out of deference to those who take more extreme ground, and partly and chiefly, because the subject was not fairly connected with the Pennsylvania canvass. The Republican party, on the platform that strictly and properly distinguishes it, is as strong, to day, as it has been for seven years past. And, if it will learn wisdom from the experience of the present occasion, and ignore irrelevant and impracticable questions in the future, its triumphs will be, as they have been, complete, to the honor, safety and prosperity of the country.

SECOND VIEWS OF MEXICO.

No person, probably has changed his mind as to the execution of MAXIMILIAN, viewing that melancholy event from the standpoint of humanity. Of the justice of it, as an act of government, and of its policy, no one, on the reception of the intelligence at first, had any means of forming a proper judgment. Subsequent news from Mexico and developments in France have, in a degree, supplied the lack, and in consequence, without abating anything of pity for the fate of MAXIMILIAN, the views of some have undergone a change as to the justice and policy of the sad transaction. Evidence of this has been given, and the recent reception given to Minister ROMERO in New York, in which sentiments of respect and approval, and even of admiration were expressed for the Mexican functionaries who figured in the late contest against the Empire, and who authorized and conducted the execution of the decree of death on the Emperor.

The indignation that at first burst forth—a spontaneous and honorable proof of the humanity of the American people—has scarcely been diminished by the second and fuller view of the case, but it has been turned upon one more deserving of it than JUAREZ. The man who inveigled MAXIMILIAN into the acceptance of the position and afterwards abandoned him to his fate, the man who according to Marshal BAZAINE authorized the bloody decree against the defenders of the Republic, the man whom the unfortunate Prince with his dying hand recorded as covered with lasting infamy by his faithlessness is deemed now more deserving of that doom, in the estimation of mankind, than JUAREZ who saved the Republic by the overthrow and execution of the usurper.

The design of that French usurpation of Mexico on the destiny of the United States can scarcely now be a matter of doubt. Yet, we have to wait for further developments, which will no doubt soon be made, to know fully the intentions and plans of the French Emperor with reference to our country. We confidently expect such information, through distinguished Americans about visiting Mexico, in company with the late representative of that country here; upon the pacification of Mexico and the establishment of easy communications between it and the United States, we are warranted in expecting the return of the old friendly feeling. Indeed we have already evidence that the reports of antipathy, among the Republicans of Mexico, to the American people, were the invention of enemies to both, intended to turn our sympathies from the struggling defenders of that Republic, and so, to weaken and discourage the cause of progress and liberty.

THE report of the Department of Agriculture for July and August is issued by the Commissioner. It shows that the increase of the wheat crop, over last year's, is large, but not large as was anticipated. The increase is greater in Ohio than in any other State, being 130 per cent. The only noticeable thing in the meteorological tables is, the surprising difference in the quantity of rain in the East and the West. Our own State embraces almost the extremes. The depth of rain falling in Philadelphia, in August, was 16.84 inches, while in Canonsburgh it was only 1 inch and 84 hundredths. East of the mountains, August was a month of rain, appreciable quantities having fallen on fifteen days of the month. The average of August for fifteen years at Philadelphia has been only four inches and fifty-two hundredths. The report is rather unfavorable on the score of fruit, particularly apples. Hay is a very large crop. Wool is represented as from five to ten per cent. less than last year, owing to the severity of last winter and the consequent destruction of large numbers of sheep.

ROME.

The outbreak in Italy has become a revolution—precipitated as much by the arrest of GARIBALDI as anything else. Fanatical and almost crazy as at times he seems to be, his movements were predicated on a state of feeling which few besides himself suspected. Either the insurgents fight well or the Pontifical troops very poorly. However this may be, the prospect for the long continuance of the temporal power of the Pope is very poor. The interference of the French is the only thing that can save him. It has saved him once, but under different circumstances. French dictation, even in Italy, is not likely to be submitted to by Prussia, and Italy herself has become weary of it. The situation concerns not the Pope alone, or chiefly—the question of a continental war hangs on it.

The entire population of the Pope's dominions is only equal to about one-fifth that of Pennsylvania, while Italy, sympathizing with the Garibaldians and eager for a united Kingdom and Rome for its capital, has a population of over twenty-two millions, or two-thirds that of the United States.

The latest report was that petitions were pouring in from different parts of Italy in favor of making Rome the capital, while, at the same time, victory crowned the party that were fighting for the attainment of this end. Their successes, with the support that the party has, will not be likely to come to nothing, as in 1849. The people have learned from the deception practiced upon them by their rulers, not to place confidence in them now.

AMERICA AND JAPAN.

It is a little pleasant to our national vanity to have the respect of even those nations whose civilization rates lower than our own. And it must be admitted that our moderate measure of intercourse with the Japanese for a number of years back has made them both friends and admirers of our country. Our Government has been advised of the safe return home of the Commissioners who visited America this year, and of the favorable report that they have given of the condition and character of this country. Their observations were quite extensive, and, being intelligent men, they are able to enlighten their countrymen with the results.

Our Government has also been informed of the highly favorable reception given by the Japanese authorities to our Minister, Mr. VAN VALKENBURG, who, on board the Shenandoah, has along with Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH visited several of the ports and cities of Japan, and was everywhere received with the greatest distinction. At Hakodadi he was saluted from the forts, the first time that this honor has ever been paid to a foreign minister. But more remarkable still, the official authorities of this great city caused a salute to be fired on the Fourth of July, in honor of American Independence, and at a banquet the Governor gave as a toast, "The prosperity of the United States and the lasting friendship of Japan."

As a further evidence of progress, it is reported that a hotel of eighty rooms is to be built in Jeddo, to be conducted after the Occidental style, and adapted to the comfortable entertainment of foreigners. An American architect is to have charge of its erection.

GENERAL GRANT.

In another column will be found a sketch of the remarks of the Hon. E. B. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, concerning General GRANT's political views and position. The Chicago *Tribune*, from which we quote the report, remarks truly: "Mr. WASHBURNE's intimate personal relations with General GRANT enable him to understand the great chieftain's views and opinions on public questions more correctly, perhaps, than any other man. He spent several days in Washington, quite recently, as the guest of the General, and the speech is a reply to the questions propounded by his old neighbors and friends in relation to the position the General occupied on questions of the deepest public concern.

"After having read this authentic exposition of the General's views, feelings and political status, we opine that Republicans who have given the General their confidence through evil as well as good report will not hereafter be afflicted by the croakings of doubting THOMASSES, or insulted by the insinuations of Copperheads that he was not a reliable, straightforward, Radical Republican."

A PERSON who is afraid of being thought afraid—although he is trembling in every nerve—in order at once to repel the imputation with his courage and to brace it up to the occasion, exclaims, "Who's afraid?" "Who's afraid?" This is the state of mind and thus the impulse exhibited in the following political utterance of the "rebel element" in Virginia. According to the *Enquirer*, the State

> "Infested with a set of timid, panic-stricken, but vociferous Republicans, who are continually and most cowardly exclaiming at the radical party, some effect. They tell the most ridiculous stories of the strength of the radical party, and keep on exhibition a perfect museum of abortions and curiosities. The sole object of all these men is to frighten our people into the embrace of Radicalism. They know that no sensible man with proper feelings of dignity from a vile faction which has disfranchised our purest and best citizens, overthrown our liberties and placed us at the mercy of the basest of mankind. They would have had anything but honor, and we are now to be frightened into the surrender of that, in order that we may be held upon the electrically accursed train of the Radical party."

But who's afraid? Now, from all this, we infer that the Republican party, or Radical, as they call it, is very strong in Virginia, and pretty sure to be victorious. And we also infer from the *Enquirer's* words that the strength of the Republican party in Virginia and its prospects of success lie not alone in the negro vote but in the Union sentiment prevailing among white citizens of that unfortunate State.

THE question—for what was General SHERMAN summoned to Washington by the President?—remains unanswered. The General is said to declare that his interviews with the President have been "unsatisfactory." Was he asked to head the President's threatened *coup d'etat*? Reports concur that SHERMAN and GRANT are too friendly and agree too well; and Mr. JOHNSON has found out that neither of them can be used to advance his schemes.

AN enthusiastic Republican meeting was held in Huntingdon Friday afternoon. In the Philadelphia *Press's* report of the proceedings, a single line announces that Ex-Governor Curtin addressed the meeting, and a two column report, in fine type, assures us that Colonel John W. Forney, proprietor of the *Press* made a speech.

IN China the drouth is extensive as well as severe, prevailing to a great extent ove' Shantug, Shansi and Shensi and Chili Provinces. Already the price for some kinds of food is nearly doubled, and the prospect is that next fall and winter will witness sad scenes. Almost incredible stories reach us of the straits to which many are driven for food.

TOUCHING certain Presidential aspirants, the elections on Tuesday teach anew the lesson, "What shadows we are, what shadows we pursue." In the light of them the Union party perceive clearly how "from this nettle, Danger," they may "pluck the flower, Safety."

THE day before the election the Cincinnati *Gazette* said "the want of river navigation is severely felt." Judging from the news from that quarter, we should think the want has been supplied by the sudden opening and free navigable condition of Salt River!

THE ELECTIONS.

THE STATE.

Estimated Majorities.

The result in the State is yet in doubt, as the meagre returns received from the interior yesterday indicate a falling off in the heavy Democratic majorities reported on Friday night, and the official count may further reduce them. Subjoined will be found the estimated majorities in forty-three counties—two-thirds of the State—which show a Democratic majority of four inches and fifty-two hundredths. The twenty-three counties to be heard from gave a Republican majority last October of more than one thousand, but it is scarcely probable that they have done any better this year than other counties of the State:

	WILLIAMS.	SHARSWOOD.		WILLIAMS.	SHARSWOOD.
Adams		350	Juniata		900
Allegheny	6,300		Lancaster	5,200	
Armstrong	275		Lawrence	1,500	
Beaver	600		Lebanon	1,098	
Bedford		300	Luzerne		2,500
Berks		5,500	Lycoming		800
Blair	350		Mercer	525	
Bucks		650	Mifflin		250
Cambria		900	Montgomery		1,200
Carbon		475	Northampton		3,000
Center		700	Perry	100	
Chester	2,693		Philadelphia		8,000
Clearfield		1,200	Schuylkill		1,800
Clinton		600	Somerset	1,225	
Crawford	1,800		Susquehanna	1,200	
Cumberland		700	Union	475	
Dauphin	1,400		Venango	500	
Delaware	1,100		Washington	125	
Erie	1,500		Wayne		250
Fayette		700	Westmoreland		1,500
Franklin		250	York		5,000
Indiana	2,000				
Total Sharswood majorities					29,880
Total Williams majorities					25,972
Sharswood's majority in 43 counties					901

ALLEGHENY COUNTY ELECTION RETURNS.

We have returns from sixty-seven districts in Allegheny county, for Supreme Judge and State Senate, leaving but one borough and thirteen townships to hear from. The returns are given in detail below, and the footings show the following aggregate:

	Pittsburgh.	Allegheny.	Boroughs.	Townships.	Totals.
Sup. Judge—Williams	3,819	3,564	3,033	4,324	14 739
Sharswood	2,569	1,616	2,031	2,614	8 871
Senate—Errett	3,240	3,221	1,978	3,795	12,232
Barr	3,203	1,267	2,177	3,470	10 140
Errett	731	455	1,369	931	3,486
Sullsberry	1,000	177	217	781	491

MAJORITIES:

Williams's majority over Sharswood	5,868
Errett's majority over Barr	2,240
Errett's majority over Burtt	1,995
Errett over Barr and Burtt	4,235

The friends of the Labor Reform party, on the Senatorial vote, is 3,486, as far as heard from. The average vote on the Labor Reform Assembly ticket is about 1,600.

The Republican majority in the county will exceed 6,000.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Sufficient returns have been received to indicate that the next Legislature of Pennsylvania will be Republican. The Democrats have gained probably seven members of the House, which will leave a Republican majority of ten. The Republican majority in the Senate, it is claimed, will be nine, the same as last session, although the Blair county district is in doubt.

The Result in Ohio.

A special dispatch received at midnight from a reliable Republican source in Columbus, informs us that the Democrats have elected a majority of the members in both branches of the Ohio Legislature, thus securing the election of a Democratic United States Senator in place of Senator Wade. The vote for Governor is yet in doubt, with the chances in favor of General Hayes, the Union nominee.

Important Concession to Republicanism.

Hon. Robert Savage, the present Democratic State Senator of the 19th District, Ohio, composed of the counties of Guernsey and Monroe, has come out and publicly declared that he will no longer support the so-called Democratic party, and that he is now a Radical Republican. Having spent some time in the South and West, and heard for himself the necessity of standing by Congress in its plan of reconstruction and other matters pertaining to the welfare of the government.

Yield of Gold and Silver.

We learn from a new English volume on mining that in 1865 the principal mineral producing countries of the world yielded 559,587 pounds of gold and four million pounds of silver. Of gold, California and the adjoining mineral districts produced 210,000 pounds; Australia and New Zealand, 194,000; Russia 96,000; South America, 40,000; Southern Asia, 25,000 of silver; Mexico produced 1,700,000 pounds of the United States, 1,000,000, Peru and Chili, 508,000, and the rest of Europe, including the British Isles, 5,000,000.

Estimating the value of these metals at present market values, the yield of gold for the year was not far from $125,000,000, and of silver $75,000,000.

Maximilian's Confidential Papers.

A Paris letter says: "Some time ago it was stated that upon his death the Emperor Maximilian had forwarded to the Duc d'Aumale a sealed packet containing documents of the highest importance, and which the French Emperor has made vain efforts to obtain. This story was contradicted, but it is now revived in another form, the fresh version being that M. Hoorickx, the late Charge d'Affairs of Belgium in Mexico, and M. Corta, the Spanish Minister, that country with the French Minister, M. Dano, has brought back with him a packet of confidential papers, which he was charged by the late Emperor to deliver to the Count de Flandre, of His Majesty, the King of the Belgians. Speculation is of course busy as to the nature of these documents, and as to whether they are identical with those said to have been sent to the Duc d'Aumale."

Our Imports.

The imports of foreign goods at New York during September, reckoned at their foreign cost in gold, freight and duty unpaid, amount to $7,321,229, which is nearly two millions below the corresponding figures of last year. The value thrown upon the market is nearly nine millions, the stock in bond having been drawn upon to that extent. For the first three quarters of the current year, reckoned in the same way, the imports amount to $73,391,102, which is a little over thirty-one millions less than in corresponding period of 1866. The value thrown on the market is upwards of seventy-nine and a quarter millions, against one hundred and one and a half millions same time in 1866. The great increase in this trade began in August, 1865, and reached its full development in 1866. The season thus far has not been quite as profitable as was expected from the failing off in the imports, but there have been no heavy sacrifices of merchandise goods. The currency value of the exports of domestic produce and miscellaneous goods from New York, including foreign articles, re-exported since January 1, 1867, amounted to $125,058,238, against $149,247,456 in same time in 1866—showing a decrease of $12,192,130.

A Tape-Worm Six Hundred Feet in Length.

From the Carlinville (Ill.) Democrat, October 3.]

We have sometimes read accounts of tapeworms several feet and sometimes yards in length, being taken from individuals, but if we had ever seen it averred that one had been taken complete and entire, two hundred yards in length, unless we had received very liberal pay for crediting it, we should have declined. Dr. Gunn records it as an extraordinary fact that he had seen one a hundred feet in length, and we believe it is generally now conceded by medical authorities that the creature ever reaches a greater length, or that it is possible to remove such an one entire and undroken. But that is a fact, as we, on yesterday saw one in the office of Drs. Head and Dahlman, of the species technically known as Tenia Lata, which is believed to measure fully two hundred yards in length. Dr. Dahlman informed us that he had measured 150 lengths of the table before him (about three feet long) with fully one-fourth of the varmint still in the bottle. It looks very much like a piece of white tape from one-sixth to one-fourth of an inch in width, narrowest at the extremities. It was taken from a son of Mr. Jacob Strahm, fifteen miles south of this city, and three miles from town. Drs. Head and Dahlman were two hours in taking the worm from him. The boy was very much emaciated, having been wasting away for a year or more, but is now doing well. The operation was performed last Saturday. This remarkable worm will be subjected to scientific anlysis, and placed in the medical museum. It will be an object of great interest and curiosity to the medical fraternity.

Mr. Dickens's First Visit.

It is an interesting fact that of the twelve gentlemen who composed the reception committee of Charles Dickens in New York, in 1842, only one is living, Mr. P. M. Artmore, who has printed a very pleasant reminiscence of the interesting event. But the *Times* supplies an omitted incident. Washington Irving presided, and as he was the most modest and unaffectedly self-distrustful of men, and quite as unused to facing a public audience as a battery, the task of making the opening speech was terribly formidable. He went on successfully for about two minutes, and then, his memory failing, came to a pause. His face grew scarlet; he became as embarrassed as a shy schoolboy in a parlor, and, stammering, "It's of no use; I never could do a thing of this kind," he sat down, amid the hearty applause and cordial good feeling of everybody in the room. Nobody greeted him more heartily than Dickens himself. He was and is a capital off-hand speaker; and when he spoke, in the easiest and most graceful manner, of the delight he had for years taken in Irving's writings, and cited a witness, who sat behind him, to prove that he never went to sleep without one of Irving's books under his pillow, he roused the heartiest enthusiasm of the whole company. That was but twenty-five years ago; yet how many would be the chairs made vacant by death, if that company were to be called together to welcome Dickens again!

ROME.

Situation from the English Standpoint.

The French View.

From the London Times, September 28.]

The Roman question may be stated in the simplest terms. The great ruler of Italian destinies, Napoleon III., has set limits to that national movement to which he gave the first impulse. If those limits are over-stepped it can only be with his knowledge and consent, and his connivance may either be the result of policy or of necessity. Garibaldi is but one man. Committed as he now is, he may attack the Papal See single-handed, taking his chance of a second Aspromonte, and may either make good his boast that he will go to Rome by entering it as a conqueror or by being conveyed as a captive to the Castle St. Angelo. Garibaldi himself has proclaimed that he goes to Rome not hoping to conquer, but determined to die. Italy, he thinks, can only be redeemed by sacrifice. It was the martyrdom of the Bandiera and Pisacane that brought Garibaldi to Naples as an avenger. Let Garibaldi's blood flow in its turn, it will equally work out the deliverance of Rome. The chances of Garibaldi's success can lie only in the defection either of the Papal or of the Royal troops. After M. Rattazzi's declaration, it would hardly seem possible for Garibaldi to reckon on the secret favor of the Italian Government. It is true that the experience of the last ten years has tended to create a general scepticism as to the value of official proclamations. People are always afraid of a minister who may seem to "protest too much." The whole contingency hangs on a long chain, of which Eboli is the impure Naples the fatal link. The present position is not greatly dissimilar from that of 1860, when Cialdini was burning to cross the modern Rubicon at La Cattolica, and the liberal Victor, merely by his presence, yet a most efficient barrier, checked Italian ardor on the frontiers of the Marches and Umbria. That barrier was over-stepped, but only when Napoleon, shuffling his diplomatic and consular-agents at Rome and Ancona, had tapped Cialdini on the shoulder at Chambery, with his memorable advice, *"Frappez fort et frappez vite."* In the same manner, if at the present moment the Emperor Napoleon were to give a hint to Rattazzi, and that Minister should transmit the signal to his commanding officers on the borders, Garibaldi might find the ground smoothed before him, and might appear before the Porta del Popoli at the head of a force both of his own red shirts and of the Royal troops, ostensibly to evacuate the Papal troops to fraternize, and the foreign mercenaries to withdraw or surrender. But if, as seems more probable, the Emperor of the French holds upon the September Convention as final and inviolable, and if M. Rattazzi, as he stoutly affirms, deems the honor of the nation bound to the observance of "international engagements," Garibaldi will be left to his fate. He has thus performed his own part of the melancholy duty, and left the rest to the Roman people, to Lamoricière, and to "Providence." Had the matter depended on him alone, and had the Romans, with or without the help of their Italian brethren, broken through their bonds, and risen in mass, he would have thought that he might have shrugged his shoulders, and accepted the *faits accomplis*, as he did after a very successive breach of the Treaty of Villafranca. But he knows well that he could not count at least affect to support the tottering Pontifical throne, even while he removed one prop after another. He had little reason to treat very tenderly the Bishop of Nice, which had become the Court of the Vatican into a nest of Legitimist conspiracy, and which, had its power been commensurate with its ill will, would have made short work of the Italian cause, as it reached against Turin or Florence. But his mind was made up, and he thought he had brought matters to a point which allowed him to accept with his patriotism the Papal attitude. The Pope was old, and the Papacy bankrupt. Should the present precarious state of things only continue till the death of Pius IX., the next Conclave could fail to bring about the longed-for solution. Under the influence of such considerations nothing would be more natural than that he should quietly fall in with the Italian movement, and that they should remind Garibaldi that "in a free State no citizen can rise above the law, or substitute himself in the place of it." Italian powers do not fall to pieces. If Rattazzi and Garibaldi are as good as their word, we may look for some sorrowful catastrophe before the present month comes to its close. Garibaldi is under fatal influences, and has a superstitious regard for dates. The most brilliant, no less than the most gloomy reminiscences associated with his exploits in Italy fall in the autumn, and into the first few weeks which usher in the fall of the year. He is pledged to go to Rome on the first cooling of the weather. For the last three months he has been possessed by one thought, he has given but one pledge, he has been overheard to say, "I must go to Rome." And M. Rattazzi is pledged to prevent him.

French Opinion of the Position of Italy Towards Rome—Napoleon's Influence on Victor Emanuel's Policy.

From the Paris Constitutionnel, September 24.]

For a month past there has been offered the strange spectacle of a country in which, side by side with a regular government, a revolutionary faction dared to issue orders, bring together partisans, proclaim aloud its contempt for all the rules of public law and international treaties—in a word, assume all the style and conduct of a supreme authority. The King's government had to become the slave of this faction, and it was only allowed to look on as a passive spectator at the exploits projected by what people have accustomed themselves to call the party of action. Astonished Europe asked itself whether the Italian peninsula had conquered its liberty and independence only to fall into the most frightful anarchy. For every one was convinced that the Roman question and the Pontifical States would only be the first stage in the revolutionary march. What course will the Italian Government take in the face of facts placed so deliberately? Will it allow them to proceed, in order, in case of success, to profit by the conquests of demagogueism? Or will the Florence Cabinet have recourse to energetic measures to repress? Or, finally will it endeavor to prevent a new Astromonte? Such were the questions which presented themselves to the public mind in the first alarm. For ourselves, we never doubted that the last mentioned course would be that chosen by M. Rattazzi, because it is the only one that is just, sensible, and in accordance with the dignity worthy of the name. The Ministerial declaration, by the clearness of its language, puts an end to all equivocation and to all false interpretations. It condemns the movement in its principle, and his partisans as an attack upon the sacredness of treaties, and it shows to the people the injury which these proceedings inflict upon the honor and dignity of Italy. By this energetic declaration the Ratazzi Ministry has deserved well of its country.

From the Paris Etendard, Sept. 24.]

Henceforward there will be no more doubt, and no Italians who may be believed, on the authority of the reactionary press, in a secret understanding between the ministry and the party of action, will now know that, before reaching Rome, the flag of Savoy must be attacked. The official declaration is clear and leaves no room for doubt. If Garibaldi moves forward he will encounter the royal troops on his line of march, and for the second time, the great Italian patriot will have to direct his arms against his own country. This energetic attitude of the government is not without danger for the cabinet which advises it, because the Italian people, for many years a prey to secret societies, have not yet altogether escaped from the influence of certain men and a few dangerous watchwords, but M. Rattazzi, has proved, on three distinct occasions, that he can sacrifice his popularity to his patriotism. After Novara he signed the treaty of peace in spite of popular resistance—a peace which saved the House of Savoy and secured the future of Italy. After Solferino he consolidated the work accomplished by fulfilling the promises given; and then he resigned power. Finally, some years later, he resolutely confronted Garibaldi and arrested him in his culpable enterprise. And now, as at that period, it is possible that a parliament, more anxious about its own re-election than careful of the interests of the country, may think it right to censure the conduct of a certain popular sentimentalism. But M. Ratazzi will have acted well, and his political life will be that of a good citizen.

From the Paris Presse, September 24.]

This declaration vindicates for the government the prerogatives which were disowned; it reminds Garibaldi that no one has the right to place himself above the law; and it specifies, with a clearness that cannot be contested, the obligations which the Convention of the 15th September has imposed upon Italy. The language of the Florence Cabinet leaves nothing to desire, if it be as sincere as it is distinct. The event will show whether M. Ratazzi means all that he says, and whether he has strength requisite to accomplish what he desires. We have no occasion to congratulate a government upon recognizing and holding to its engagements. Experience has proved, indeed, that the interests of governments are in harmony with their honor, and that good faith is a power as well as a duty.

From the Paris Monde (clerical organ), Sept. 24.]

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Mrs. Lincoln.

The Chicago *Tribune*, referring to the recent offer by Mrs. Lincoln of her wardrobe for sale, says: There is no question but Mrs. Lincoln is in straightened circumstances. She states that her income is but $1,700 per annum, which is wholly inadequate to support her and her minor son in a style suitable to her station in society. She owns a comfortable dwelling on West Washington street, in this city, which we believe is paid for, but which she is unable to retain, and it has been offered for sale for some time past. Last summer she sold her carriage and horses, and a large part of her furniture at a sacrifice, and spent the remainder of the season in a neighboring town on the shores of the lake, in close seclusion. Indeed, ever since she came to this city to reside, she has shut herself out from all society, declining to receive visits of condolence and sympathy from ladies whose husbands had enjoyed the personal friendship of Mr. Lincoln during his lifetime. She has lived a secluded life, brooding over her terrible bereavement, refusing to be comforted, consoled or approached. Our citizens knew that she resided in Chicago, but she was never seen, and her pecuniary circumstances were wholly unknown except by vague rumor, and if she mentioned it to any one it was under the injunction of secrecy, and no public use could be made of the information. The New York *World* says that she complains bitterly that men who besought her influence to secure their official positions, and were profuse with promises if she would gratify their wishes, now give her the cold shoulder."

Of the justice of this complaint we know nothing, except that we never met a man who held office under Mr. Lincoln who intimated he was aware of her pecuniary embarrassments or desire for aid. There may have been some such, but the number was small enough to keep the secret, even from the knowledge of the press. It is hardly fair to charge the Republican party with indifference or lack of feeling, or those who received official favors at the hands of Mr. Lincoln with ingratitude, in not relieving his widow the "cold shoulder," when in fact they have been ignorant of her necessities.

But now that the seal is broken and the injunction of secrecy removed, there will be no excuse for nonexection or neglect. The widow of President Lincoln must have a competence. She must be able to keep and live in her own house in comfort for the rest of her days.

Congress ought to have appropriated to the widow and her children the sum that Mr. Lincoln would have received had he not been assassinated. This would have been little enough. It was a very niggardly piece of business to give them but ten months and twenty days' salary—an act that never received the sanction of the public conscience. The blame rests in part, perhaps, on those who brought the resolution forward, for not properly presenting it to the attention of the legislative body. We trust that the Illinois delegation, irrespective of party, at the ensuing session of Congress, will insist upon an appropriation of the residue of the salary which President Lincoln would have received during his official term. And, in the meantime, the friends and admirers of Mr. Lincoln and those who received favors at his hands should manifest their respect for his memory and appreciation of the benefits he conferred upon them by making up purses of greenbacks and forwarding them to the widow without delay. There need be no fear of giving too much or too soon. Having parted with her household furniture and now offering her wardrobe for sale to procure the necessaries of life and to make comfortable her boy, it is high time that she received relief.

It would be a disgrace on the American people to allow this state of things to continue after they became aware of it. The legislature of Illinois voted the widow of Senator Douglas a larger sum than the Congress of the nation appropriated to the widow of our martyred President.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* does not mince matters in speaking of Mrs. Lincoln and her ways. It says: "Having been charitably permitted to sink into obscurity she has acted notoriety at the expense of public shame, and we have no doubt she enjoys the large advertising she is receiving from the press of the country. She had plenty of money to live comfortably with, and that is nearly all she regards it her right to revel in barbaric pomp. Hence her cries about the ingratitude of the people and the need of money. If she had had the good sense to return to her old home in Springfield, and to live modestly there, she, with all her faults, would have been respected, and, perhaps, in time, she might have been forgiven by the American people for her proud not think of such a thing, however. Her complaint of straightened circumstances is unwarranted."

The Ohio *State Journal* says: "We are reliably informed by a gentleman, who held a position in the Treasury Department during Mr. Lincoln's administration, that Mr. Lincoln always carefully saved his earnings and invested them in United States bonds, and that George Harrington, Assistant Secretary of the Treasury, was his financial agent. Mr. Harrington had, a short time before the death of Mr. Lincoln, over seventy thousand dollars invested in 6-20 governments bonds for his benefit. During the war Mr. Lincoln's expenses were not so great as the President's expenses usually are in times of peace. The Government furnishing everything for him except his personal expenses."

The Cleveland *Herald*, after remarking that Mrs. Lincoln, by her recent course, has forfeited that claim to forbearance which the public is always ready to extend toward a woman, says:

"The facts are just these. Judge Davis, Lincoln's administrator, reported that the estate was worth $75,000. Congress gave Mrs. Lincoln the President's unexpired year's salary, and also gave her $25,000 besides, the same as was allowed the late Mrs. Gen. Harrison.

Congress also generously pressed Mrs. Lincoln's claim for one hundred thousand dollars, but Congress did not think such a gift justifiable. There are other facts that should set this right, and, perhaps, would explain Mrs. Lincoln's present *strained* circumstances. Among such facts is this, that a bill for some $15,000 for jewelry purchased by Mrs. Lincoln was presented to Congress and disallowed, and the secrets of the committee could disvulge most remarkable items that through Mrs. Lincoln were presented for payment. We hope these things will all be made public, and that it will make light in what the large boxes sent to Chicago from the White House, after the death of Mr. Lincoln, contained. Let the committee on the part of Congress and an appropriation of one hundred thousand dollars to make good the spoliation at the White House, and let it be proved who had the benefit of such plundering."

The Chicago *Republican* says: Since the subject has been made matter of newspaper comment, we are guilty of no indelicacy in saying that the well-founded impression with those best acquainted with Mrs. Lincoln's affairs is, that he left his family, though not wealthy, in at least comfortable circumstances. This much is due to a country which reveres his memory.

The Next Pope.

A Paris letter says: While Garibaldi and his sympathizers were fulminating their terrible threats against Papacy and Catholic Rome, the Congress of Malines, under the inspiration of the fiery prelate, Dupanloup, was scarcely less grevious in assaulting Protestantism, exalting the Pope, glorifying Catholicism, and damning its enemies. It will be remembered by many of our readers that Bishop Dupanloup has been spoken of as a prominent candidate for the Papal throne after the death of Pius IX. Without here discussing his eligibility to the succession, or the probability of his being pressed upon the College of Cardinals by France, in case of the death of the venerable Pius IX., it may be safely asserted that if he does fill the Papal chair his well-known obstreperousness and belligerent ardor would render Rome doubly obnoxious to Protestant Europe, and make the cause of Garibaldi so popular and powerful as almost to insure his triumph. Suppose, however, that Napoleon, in forcing the succession out of Italy and presenting Bishop Dupanloup, had some ulterior object in view which would determine him to sustain the union of temporal and spiritual sovereignty, would there not be here offered an incentive for Rome to settle once for all with Garibaldi and his partisans, thereby provoking, perhaps, a rupture with Victor Emanuel's government and causing Prussia, too, to enter the struggle in behalf of the red-shirt chieftain? If Dupanloup succeeds Pius IX., and now, as at that period, it is possible that a parliament, more anxious about its own re-election than careful of the interests of the country, may think it right to censure the conduct of a certain popular sentimentalism. But M. Ratazzi will have acted well, and his political life will be that of a good citizen.

From the Paris Presse, September 24.]

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GENERAL GRANT.

Speech of Hon. E. B. Washburne.

**General Grant's Position Defined—He Advocated the Abolition of Slavery—Supports Congress in Its Action—Indorses the Reconstruction Bill—Advocates Impartial Suffrage—Is a Radical

SUMMER AND AUTUMN.

BY GEORGE ARNOLD.

Gorgeous leaves are blowing down,
Hedgerows and combs the crested hay;
Over the stubble, sere and brown,
Flaunt the autumn flowers gay;
Ah! alas!
Summers pass—
Like our joys when they pass away!

Fanned by many a balmy breeze,
In the sprine I love to lie
Beside the sun's boldest trees,
Gazing right up to the azure sky—
But, alas!
That will pass,
And the flowers of spring must die.

Oh, my maiden sat with me,
Listening to the thrush's tone,
Watched forth from my window-pane
Ere the meadow hay was mown,
But, alas!
Summer pass—
Now, I wander all alone.

Love, like summer-time, is fair,
Decked with buds and blossoms gay;
But upon this autumn air
Hangs a voice that seems to say,
"Love, alas!
As the summers pass away."

THE PARIS FASHIONS.

A Return to Crinoline Threatened—Short Dresses Only for Young Girls.

(Paris (Sept. 20) Correspondence London Chronicle.)

The most important announcement I have read in any journal for some time past came under my notice to-day. In a solemn leading article of a serious fashionable newspaper, it is stated without reserve "that short dresses will be worn only by young girls!" The original French text is—"*Les robes courtes seront abandonnées aux fillettes.*" There is not a responsible grown-up man in the whole civilized world that this announcement does not concern, because we are told that this may be the first downward move towards long dresses and most voluminous skirts. The great rulers of the *modes* are conspiring to bring about that expensive, inconvenient, and destructive fulness which will be decidedly highly profitable to the dressmaker, but which is a never-ending inconvenience to the wearer; which makes men fear to approach even those whom they love, which causes even religious people to use bad language, and insures the bursting to death of some of the most lovely women of society. We are, there is every reason to fear, threatened with a crinoline! That is to say, we call it crinoline, but who really knows of what woven material, or wrought metal or hair of the tail or mane of a fish, Infantes or spreads a lady's dress when it assumes such exaggerated proportions? We can only guess and wonder, but we inevitably feel the inconvenience of such a fact. Good husbands know the cost of such *modes*. And are we then again to lose sight of the ladies' feet? Are the beautiful boots of our day to be hidden under the darkness of a long-descended robe? The fashion-book which inspired these remarks only a couple of months ago contained a whole learned page on ladies' boots, shoes and slippers. It was pointed out that the

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

TERMS:

One copy, per year.....$2 00
In clubs of twenty, per year.....1 50
One copy gratis to the getter-up of the club.

YANKEE, PURITAN, JACOBIN.

The *Post* labors to set us right on its application of these epithets to Republicans as terms of reproach. We appreciate the endeavor, and shall, in a few sentences, take the measurement of its success. As it innocently professes great respect for the term *Yankee*, and has denied that it ever appealed to a base prejudice by denouncing Judge WILLIAMS as a native of New England, we let that name pass and notice only the other two.

Tacitly, the *Post* admits the correctness of our statement that the term *Puritan* was applied by the aristocratic and royal party in England, to a class of persons whose views they disliked. In confirmation of this—although meant in opposition—the *Post* quotes the opinion of Sir JOHN LAMB, uttered, as the extract says, in "urging the prosecution of the Puritans." This locates him. An excellent witness, truly! whose testimony even HUME qualifies as prejudiced while he records it. The writer of the *Post* is evidently no lawyer in handling evidence. Now the fact is, HUME the historian,—we write only from memory—exhibits the Puritan in these aspects, classifying them according to their opinion, on church ceremonies, on doctrines of religion, and on politics or civil government; in other words, Puritans of the Church, opposed to all Roman Catholic ceremonies in religion; Puritans of doctrine, holding tenaciously to the religious views of the early Reformers, and Puritans of the State, maintaining the doctrine of popular and Republican Government. Distinguished churchmen concurred in all these opinions, but especially in the last two, with the Nonconformists. In the reigns of ELIZABETH, JAMES and CHARLES I., their political views made them obnoxious, much more than their religious opinions and customs. They were opposed to aristocracy, kingship, and in favor of popular government. And, as we thought everybody knew, eventually overthrew royalty, and established the Commonwealth in England. Transferred to New England, they impressed their political sentiments on the civil government. Bunker Hill and its sequences—liberty to the people and constitutional rights—are the fruits of Puritanism of the State, as HUME justly styles it. The opposite system has been developed in Mexico and South America.

As to the term *Jacobin*, the *Post* again by quoting EDMUND BURKE, involuntarily confirms our statement that Jacobinism was obnoxious in England. We spoke of the term Jacobin, as from the Democratic stand-point, our purpose being merely to convict the *Post* of calling names without knowing their meaning and history. The Jacobins are no favorites of ours, because they were Democratic, and went to the same extremes of violence and bloodshed that we have had some experience of under Democratic auspices in this country during four years of horrid rebellion. And BURKE's definition of them—we thank the *Post* for furnishing it—is so true a picture of those who are our neighbor's special favorites, that we shall present it to our readers.

"Jacobinism is the revolt of the visionary, repacious, discontented and unscrupulous citizens of a country, against its institutions, peace and good order." Is not the picture like?

We retort our neighbor's modest request. Will the *Post* make proper amends and acknowledgments?

MRS. LINCOLN.

In the New York *World* and the *News*, fit agencies for such a purpose, we find an extraordinary series of letters, which we publish in another column, concerning MRS. LINCOLN and her wardrobe. We scarcely know how to characterize the spirit of these letters or the taste that dictated their publication. Our first theory of the case would be, that the whole affair, correspondence and all, was a fabrication for damaging the Republican party, casting a slur on our late lamented President, and sacrificing the character of MRS. LINCOLN. But the letters appear as genuine in the papers. Our second theory then is, that MRS. LINCOLN has been led into her terrible mistake by designing men of the Democratic party. The *World*, which seems to be perfectly posted in all the minutia of the business, says: "The question was asked Mrs. L. what her feelings were in regard to the Republican party, &c." The *World could* tell, perhaps, who asked that leading question, that drew from the poor woman an answer so exactly to its own wishes.

On this theory we examine the case. MR. LINCOLN, a plain living, economical man, was estimated, on his decease, to be worth $70,000. If his salary was spent, he did not spend it. And his wife could hardly have spent it, since the costly articles offered for sale, valued at $24,000, were gifts to her, as we are assured by herself. But according to her own statement, she had $22,000, and no debt, two and a half years ago. What has become of that? And further, with an income of $1,700, the pressure of party could not be so severe, as the letters represent, requiring her to *sacrifice* one-third of the appraised value of the articles in order to get the avails in a week. The language, the temper, the statements of the letters of MRS. LINCOLN appear like a piece of over-acting, in a constrained part.

The conclusion to which any one accustomed to weigh internal evidence will come is, that, if the letters are genuine, MRS. LINCOLN, whose judgment and taste have never been rated high, has been beset and prompted by cruel and unscrupulous advisers in the interest of the Democratic party, that they might have the denouement to publish just on the eve of election. The adroitness of the *World*, in throwing in its comments and drawing its inferences, indicates a noticeable familiarity with the transaction, and a steadiness of purpose to make it available. The *World* also intimates, although the last date given is not a week previous, that other correspondence is in its hands, to be published when it shall see how this is received.

We do not like to say anything to the disparagement of MRS. LINCOLN. If the letters were written of her own free impulse, they speak harder than we could bring ourselves to speak. If they are fabrications or have been drawn out by cunning and deceitful men, all we have to say it is a most cruel thing to her. In either case, it is too obvious and malignant, and the statements too incredible to do any damage to the Republican party. It is our opinion that MRS. LINCOLN could not, so far as she herself is concerned, do a more injudicious act than provoke such a retort which certain persons, for whom she evidently entertains no friendly feelings, could make.

JOHN BULL CONFOUNDED.

The American Fifteen-inch gun is gaining a great conquest over British skepticism. We formerly gave an account of its trial according to the ideas of British gunners, which was quite satisfactory. But now it has been tried according to American notions. Instead of 60 pounds of powder it has been charged with 100 pounds and a shot of 453 pounds, which has been reckoned a "decent dose." It has, in fact, had two trials with that charge—both with results decidedly astounding to our English friends. The object was to determine what it could bear without bursting, and what it could do with its ponderous missiles.

Thus loaded, it was elevated thirty-two degrees and fired. It sent the shot 7,680 yards, nearly four miles and a half! "by far the greatest range to which a round shot was ever thrown in this Kingdom," says the London *Engineer*. So much for range. But doubts still lingered in the British mind about its efficiency, at short range, in piercing iron-clads. And the cry was, why do they not try it on the target representing the strongest iron-clad in the British navy—that of the Warrior—eight inches in thickness? Will it pierce it? Or will it be itself broken to pieces? Well, it has been tried on the old, well battered and unharmed target—and went through it with a crash!

The character of the gun, both for bearing and doing, is considered well established by these tests. The comments of the English scientific and military journals are good-natured, frank and complimentary. But the writers are evidently chagrined to have their theories and theorisms on the explosive power of powder and the resistance of metals plowed through, like the target, by this 450 pound shot from the Rodman gun.

THE GREAT VILLAINY.

The slang phrase "going it blind," was never more forcibly illustrated than in the conduct of a portion of the Democratic press—the *Post* among the number—on the subject of the currency and the national debt. In this they have the partial concurrence of General BUTLER, but they go far beyond him, he being in favor of paying the semi-annual interest in currency, instead of gold, and they proposing to pay the whole in currency, as fast as any number of mills can supply the paper and any number of printing presses strike off the bills. Both methods, to say nothing of the dishonesty of violating contracts, would entail untold loss and damage on the whole community, but that of the Democrats would do this, in the proportion of one hundred to six, more than that of BUTLER. The honest plan of the Treasury, under the law, will do no wrong and inflict no loss on any one.

It is expected that specie payment will, under the present system, be restored at sometime, and that no distant day. By the other methods, specie payment will be impossible at any conceivable time. The Democratic proposition of PENDLETON, VALANDIGHAM & Co., (of blessed memory), would do away with gold and silver, as money, entirely and forever, and render even paper currency next to worthless; while the present system maintains the paper currency in value by the backing it has from gold and the credit of the United States, guaranteeing its payment, and at the same time, holds out good prospects of restoring the old circulation of gold and silver.

It is but a fair application of the phrase "going it blind," to designate by it the wild project of these men. To suppose them incapable of knowing and seeing the absurdity—not to mention the dishonesty—of their plan, would be to represent them as bigger fools than they have usually passed for. If their insane scheme were carried into execution, it would ruin the entire business of the country. Farmers, laborers and mechanics, as well as merchants, manufacturers and capitalists, would share in the universal disaster.

We do not like to impugn the motives of men, and never do so when there is any possibility of avoiding it without injustice to others. But this plan of the two distinguished and disgraced politicians of Ohio, looks like an effort of revenge for the ignominy to which the loyal people have justly doomed them. A Democratic politician of Ohio, as distinguished and more worthy than themselves, denounces their plan as an intended fraud upon the people, a speculating scheme for introducing confusion and disaster that they may enrich themselves out of the losses and ruin of others—a plan to make the rich richer and the poor poorer. An out and out, undisguised repudiation of the National debt, and with it all other debts, would not be more ruinous to all classes of the people at large. Villainy is stamped upon it too plainly to be unseen by any sensible man, and hence honest men of every party regard it with abhorrence. Let the votes on Tuesday next, both in Ohio and Pennsylvania, send this project along with its projectors and advocates into eternal oblivion and infamy.

MRS. LINCOLN.

A FINE specimen of the left-hand compliment is paid to the Democratic Convention of New York by the *Times*. "Their platform is made up of innocent platitudes and their ticket of respectable nonentities. They appeal in the former to the prejudices and in the latter to the ignorance of their party." This is decidedly *malum in parvo*—a hard hit, in few words. It might apply to at least some localities in Pennsylvania. The Democratic leaders of Allegheny county are entitled to their share of the compliment. They have prosecuted the canvass outside of the questions at issue, and thus given the best evidence of inability to meet the issue fairly, and their appeals have been made not to the judgment, but to the prejudices and ignorance of their adherents.

THE united, immovable and invincible Democracy of Allegheny county are in trouble. Disorganization has been organized in their camp. The conservatives are upon them. The JOHNSON party, mostly confined to Pittsburgh, is at once a terror and an abhorrence to them, and yet sticks to them like a burr. The game is trip and twitch between the two, with Kilkenney prospects to both. The JOHNSON and the Democratic parties are together only to quarrel, and yet they agree on everything but the President's use of his patronage. The Democrats hold MR. JOHNSON's opinions, the Conservatives hold his offices, both indorse his policy and his measures. Partners in a common error, co laborers in wrong, the Conservative office holders are a privileged class among their poorer brethren. Hence the hatred and the reprisals that mingle with their mutual courting and hugging.

THE reception accorded to SHERIDAN, wherever he appears, fully attests how fully the people recognize his great services. It is no accident that rendered him capable of rendering those services, but it was through the discernment of General GRANT that he was placed in the position to render them. The next thing to doing a great action is the selecting of the man from many others not fully proven, who can be relied upon to do it. MR. LINCOLN stood by General GRANT at a critical moment, and he gave him the opportunity to prove himself the great captain in whom we stood in such sore need. General GRANT perceived who SHERIDAN was and what he could do, and gave him the opportunity. The honors and gratitude given to GRANT, are at the same time evidence of our appreciation of the sagacity and wisdom of MR. LINCOLN, and the honors which SHERIDAN is everywhere receiving are indorsements of GRANT for having chosen him for the field in which he rendered such great services to the country and won imperishable renown.

THE views advanced by VALLANDIGHAM, BUTLER and others on the questions of debt and currency, have reached the financial centers abroad, and are beginning to exert an adverse influence there. Private letters from London, Paris and Frankfort bankers, by the latest steamer, speak of this, to which is added the unwelcome remark, that the belief was beginning to obtain, "that notwithstanding Mr. MCCULLOCH's assurances, that neither principal nor interest would be paid in gold. Under these circumstances, it is intimated that the European holders will ask of Congress the passage of a supplemental act, making the payment of the 1862 bonds in gold obligatory, and in default of some such law, we are warned that the bonds will be thrown back upon our hands."

A PHILADELPHIA paper says that assistance has been lately and unostentatiously tendered to MRS. LINCOLN by leading Republicans, but she ungraciously rejected it. Apart from the great fame, character and services of her late husband, she cannot be deemed worthy of such offers. There were reasons enough why she should not have drawn criticism upon herself; having disregarded them, it will be by the greatest stretch of charity if she escape the consequences.

IT is reported that MRS. LINCOLN has withdrawn from sale the "few simple articles" she left with Mr. BRADY, in New York, to be sold that she might live, sundry friends having made up the sum she wants, on the condition that she "will not make a fool of herself again."

THAT "blood is thicker than water" is the great political maxim of Virginia at the present time. The same thing might be said of molasses, and with equal fitness of application to the great political questions of the times—the Union, Republican government, and the rights of man.

HON. THOMAS WILLIAMS, in the TAX Convention, June 10, 1857, declared against those who had prevented Pittsburgh from becoming a "city as great as London." He is now opposing consolidation, because it will make Pittsburgh a large city.

FROM DAKOTAH.

Lively Times on the Border---Two Thousand Indians Repulsed by Three Companies of U. S. Troops---Attack on a Train.

Special Correspondence of Pittsburgh Commercial.
FORT PIERE, KEARNEY, D. T., }
August 20th, 1867. }

Since my last writing, matters have been quite lively in this vicinity. A fight took place with the Indians in the pineries, about six miles from this post, on the morning of the second of this month. One small company from this post was attacked by from fifteen hundred to two thousand Indians in a small corral, and were repulsed, charge after charge, until reinforced by two companies from the Fort. Such an example of fortitude and bravery as was displayed by the little band that was attacked, is worthy of great praise. Nothing saved them from annihilation but their coolness.

The company had with them a new army breech-loading gun, which was a terror to the redskins. These guns can be loaded and fired eight times a minute, and the first fired at did the Indians on the border. We whipped the redskins badly, and forced them to leave the field. They left on the field three of their dead, which they could not get off, and which they seldom do, as they would risk a dozen lives to succor one from our hands. It is plain to one accustomed to their mode of fighting to see that there was a watch and ward and ambush annihilation that caused them to leave their dead with us.

Shortly after this fight, Company B, of the 27th United States Infantry, of which I am a member, was sent to escort a train and Paymaster to Fort Reno. We did not see an Indian until we came on to the Platte river post, when at "Crazy Women," a small stream twenty-eight miles west of Reno, a large number of red skins made a dash for the wagons in the train of the train. They did not get far to commence emptying the wagons, when our soldiers poured such a volley into them that they were forced to retreat in great haste. As soon as the alarm was given to the front of the train, we corraled as soon as possible, and twenty of us, with one piece of artillery, went back to reinforce those in the rear. On going back, the Indians attacked us, but we drove them, and we cut through them. One man was shot, but not killed.

We expect to see still livelier times on the border, if the Government does not send reinforcements, and do something to check these red devils in their career of blood and plunder.

J. F. N.

Philadelphia Left Out in the Cold.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, in connection with the Camden and Amboy road, have completed their new depot in the city of Philadelphia, commencing at the present terminus of the Central road in West Philadelphia. From to-day through trains will run direct between Jersey City and Pittsburgh, making only a temporary halt in West Philadelphia. There will be no change of cars, and the same time will be made as by the Allentown route. A silver palace car will run over this route, direct from New York to Cincinnati. The evening train is announced to leave this city at 7:30 instead of 10 o'clock as heretofore. In connection with this we may mention the fact, that Philadelphia city is now left out in the cold as regards through passenger trains, either from New York city to Pittsburgh, or between New York and Baltimore and the South. None of the trains now touch at Philadelphia, and some of the Baltimore trains refuse to take passengers to the station opposite the city.

BARNUM's gorilla is no gorilla but a baboon—the very latest humbug of the greates of humbuggers. A sharp-eyed reporter of the *Evening Mail* went to see it, and he tells about it as follows: "The first glimpse we had of the animal, however, settled the gorilla question, and set the mind at ease concerning the iron bars. We saw before us huddled low down in the cage, against the bars of which its nose was pressed, a very large specimen of the baboon—a species of simian with which the gorilla, being an ape, can not properly be classed. The baboon in question appears to be one of the *cynocephali*, or dog-nosed baboons, bearing a strong similarity to the *hamadryas*—so called—that used to be exhibited with the Van Amburg collection two or three years ago, and not very much dissimilar, except in superior size, to the *chacma* baboon in the collection at Central Park. At any rate the creature is a baboon, having a tail, and bare spots on the posteriors peculiar to that species of quadrumane and therefore it cannot be a gorilla.

"Two papers at Forth Smith, Ark., the *Standard* and the *New Era*, are quarreling for the leadership of the Republican party. The *New Era* lately called the *Standard* editor "the bastard son of a renegade snicker." A brickbat came hurling after the *New Era* man and he ran to shelter unharmed. The assailant paid $1 fine in the police court. A Republican meeting in Crawford county has requested the editors to cease quarreling, and make common cause against the common enemy."

Editors who have no higher ambition and no better appreciation of journalism than the organship party or faction, that is, a mere instrument to be played on by others, may be expected in some way or other to disgrace themselves. The championship of principles is honorable, and the true mission of the press. The less a paper is an organ, in the common acceptation, the more is it independent and truthful. The tendency of this sort of thing is to the Fort Smith style of argumentation.

THE cholera in Italy is declining, much to the relief of the people of that unfortunate country. The disease still rages with violence, however, in Sicily there were 1809 deaths in the week ending on August 29th; but during the following week, ending September 5th, there were only 1,077.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Near Memphis the negroes on a plantation took sick of cholera. Although under regular medical treatment they were doing well, an "inspired" darkey directed them to throw away the "doctor stuff" and eat a handfull of salt and a bunch of figs. The result was they all died.

A large amount of wheat is being shipped from Lake Michigan ports for Montreal and other Canadian ports, whence they go by the St. Lawrence for Montreal to Europe. Eight cargoes were shipped from Montreal last week from the single port of Milwaukee. One-fourth of the Eastward movement of wheat for the week is destined for Canadian ports for export.

The *Congregationalist and Recorder* says that during the past 20 years the Roman Catholic immigration has been only 20 per cent. in excess of the Protestant. Meantime the increase of the native Protestant population has been vastly in excess of the Catholic. And already the tide has been turned in favor of Protestantism. During the present year, up to August 21, the whole number of immigrants received at the port of New York, was 163,039, of whom only 45,595 were from Ireland, against 77,042 from Germany. England and Scotland sent 25,455; Norway, Sweden and Denmark, 4,918; Holland, 1,836; Switzerland, 2,959; so that the majority of this year's immigration is decidedly protestant.

The evidences of mismanagement or fraud in the application of the Antietam Cemetery fund are so glaring that the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania are withholding the appropriations until further investigations can be made.

The Devil's Auction is the title of a piece of the Black Crook order brought out at Barnard's museum, N. Y. It is represented that the dresses and scenery are gorgeous beyond anything ever before seen in America, and the young ladies appear in as near the Georgia "shirt collar and pair of spurs" costume as the law allows. One fair damsel represents a horse—head, tail and all—and does not encumber herself with any further clothing than that animal is generally supposed to wear.

There was a heavy rain in Philadelphia, Thursday night. It is remarkable that while Western Pennsylvania is parched with drouth the reverse is the fact east of the mountains.

An apple blossom was picked in Springfield, (Mass.,) on the 1st day of October. Four years ago a second growth of apples were picked from trees in Fortress Monroe.

As evidence of the extraordinary growth of vegetation in Florida, it is mentioned that a single tomato plant, spreading like the banyan tree, has entirely covered a bed eighteen feet square. It had produced about six bushels of fruit up to the latter part of August, and was still producing a bushel or more being on it sometimes at once.

Our bonds were called five-twenties because the Government may redeem them, at its option, five years after date, or wait till the expiration of twenty years.

An exploration of the falls of the Ohio, at Louisville, is now being made with diving bells and other suitable apparatus, in search of lost treasure, under the guidance of clairvoyant knowledge. Seven steam boilers, two wrecks of steamers, two locomotives, a safe with a cool million inside, and other valuables without number or mention, are to be fished out.

A diamond in the rough state was found at Camden, Miss., during the war, but at the time was considered of no value. Since then it has been examined, and, in the opinion of intelligent men, it is worth $50,000.

The gods of the original Japanese religion, which was supplanted by Chinese Budhism, number many millions. The religion is not entirely abandoned yet, though Budhism is the State religion. One sees all about Japan, by the road-side, little shrines set up to these aboriginal gods, and votive offerings laid in or around them.

Prof. Phillips has announced that the law of meteoric stars has been discovered, and that their period is thirty-three years. Mr. Glashier, the great balloonist, says that all speculations about falling stars have hitherto been held as worthless, but at length we have got to the truth. It is only in 1867 that the true law has been evolved, and we are on the night of midnight registration of falling star caprices.

The Dean Richmond has been partially raised and will need extensive repairs to be again of any use. She has been towed several miles from the place where she sunk.

The London Gas Companies, thirteen in number, it is proposed to consolidate into four gigantic corporations, the city to be divided into four districts, so that one corporation will supply gas for each of these districts. During 1866 these thirteen companies supplied London with the enormous amount of 8,653,000,000 cubic feet of gas.

Ohio is reported to have more sheep than any other State in the Union—6,568,052 out of the 48,666,000 in the United States. The total live stock of Ohio was valued at $151,000,000.

The New Albany *Ledger* says: "No one State in the Northwest is so rapidly developing her mineral and agricultural resources as the State of Indiana. Recent investigations have brought to light immense beds of iron ore and fields of coal equal to any in the country. Men of wealth and energy are now engaged in bringing into practical use these heretofore hidden stores."

The other day the rare instance of a burial thirty years after death occurred at Berlin. The dead who lingered so long above ground is Rachel Levin, the celebrated beauty, author and wit, the wife of the late Herrin Von Varnhagen well known as a Prussian diplomatist and writer of newspaper history. Having a mortal fear of being buried alive, the lady ordered in her testament that the upper part of the coffin should be made with a glass window, the coffin constantly watched for a month annihilation that caused them to leave their dead with us.

—In 1832 a society of seven young men was formed in Cincinnati. They agreed to have a memorial dinner every year. In 1858 the last one celebrated the anniversary with six empty chairs around him. He is still living.

—It is said that Miss Pattie Dahlgren, a sister of Admiral Dahlgren, is soon to be married to a New York gentleman named Reed, who has an income of $80,000 per annum. They will visit Europe on a bridal tour, accompanied by Miss Dahlgren, daughter of the Admiral.

—Mr. Bonner, of the New York *Ledger*, was recently offered $6,000 to exhibit Dexter and the Auburn horse one day at Washington, but he declined. He says that when the flue new building he is now erecting in New York for his newspaper is completed, he will exhibit both it and Dexter, but that at present both Dexter and his mate can be seen, "on Harlem lane by any one who can keep up with them."

—Secretary Stanton arrived in New York some days ago to spend a short time with some personal friends.

STATE NEWS.

On Tuesday last, Jack Monroe was convicted at Tionesta, of stealing a lot of well tubing and a skiff. He was sentenced to the Western Penitentiary for two years.

A soft coal bed has been discovered at Spring Creek, a few miles from Corry. It crops out with a thickness of about three feet. A company is being formed to work it.

The Petroleum Center *Era* has suspended publication, and the materials are to be removed to Erie, to form a part in the establishment of a new daily paper in that city. It will make its appearance one week from Saturday next.

A hotel keeper at Lancaster, Pa., recently learned something in this wise: Two countrymen took lodgings at his place, and fared sumptuously, drinking three bottles of wine daily. The last day, and before they had settled their bill, a dispute arose about the speed of their horses. They at last settled upon a race, and appointed the landlord judge. When they were ready, the judge, like those of the Olympian games, gave the word—one, two, three and go. Away they went, and have neither been seen or heard of since.

A boy named Foust was instantly killed on the railroad at Altoona, on Saturday morning last. He was standing on the track watching a train moving off, when he was knocked down by a locomotive and instantly killed. His head was completely severed from his body.

S. A. Fulton, Esq., District Deputy, organized two new lodges of the Independent Order of Good Templars, in Blair county, during the last week. Mountain City Lodge was started at Altoona, on Thursday evening, with Wm. Ackwith as Worthy Chief Templar. Ætna Lodge was instituted at the furnace of the same name, in Catharine township, on Saturday evening, with John Clark, Esq., as W. C. T.

The Chamberburg *Repository* says: We neglected to notice last week the sudden death of Mr. John Gordon, the well known proprietor of the West Point Hotel, which took place on Thursday night, the 19th ult. He had been in town during the afternoon previous, but was taken ill during the night and died in a short time. Mrs. Sellers, wife of Mr. Jacob Sellers, proprietor of the Washington House, died very suddenly on Tuesday night last, from a dropsical affection. She retired in the evening as well as usual; and before morning was a corpse.

A number of the refineries on Oil Creek have lately been purchased by Eastern parties. These have filed their license bonds in the Revenue Office at Oil City, and announce the intention of running their works to their full capacity.

Gen. Daniel Pratt, LL. D., the great American traveler, editor of the Boston *Gershiron*, and Genius of Industry for the Presidency, is in Meadville. He is *en route* for Pittsburgh and the Pacific Central Railroad.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says that during the removal of the dead from the Ridge Avenue grave yard the other day, a grave opened contained a coffin in a tolerably good condition. The coffin, upon being opened, was found to contain the remains of a woman, and a silk dress in as perfect a state of preservation as when buried. Several persons examined the dress, and upon trying to tear the silk, it was discovered to be as good as any sold at the stores of our merchants. In this instance we have the fact fully demonstrated that silk dress goods are much more durable than the bones in the human frame.

On Wednesday last, Noah Jones, son of Noah Jones, Sr., of Fallowfield township, Washington county, was thrown from his horse near the bridge at Colvin's. His feet caught in the stirrup, and he was dragged along for some several miles before he could be disengaged. The boy's head was terribly mashed, his arm broken and his body otherwise severely injured in several places, so that at last advices his life was despaired of.

Mr. George Cookman, a member of the Commercial Exchange, and formerly Secretary of that body, died suddenly at his residence in Philadelphia on Monday night. He was an active and prominent member of the Young Men's Christian Association.

As the small steamer Native was returning to Brownsville on the 25th ult., she encountered and run into the steamer Franklin at Mc-Gill's Landing, near Monongahela City, when a young man, by the name of Samuel Taylor Pastories, fell from the guards of the boat and was drowned. He was employed as a deck hand, and it is supposed that he swam some six hundred yards from the place where he first fell into the water; but, owing to the fog, he could not find the shore. He was found on Friday floating on the water at McGill's Landing.

At a recent meeting of the Erie county Medical Society reports of several interesting surgical and medical cases were presented, and a general discussion by different members of the Society ensued on practice and treatment. Dr. Wallace introduced a resolution accompanied by a very important memorial regarding the supply of water for the city of Erie. It was resolved that the appointment of any member of this Society, shall make such member a *ride facto* delegate from this Society to State Medical Society.

While a little negro sweep was engaged in cleaning a chimney at the Marine National Bank, in Erie, on Thursday, some thoughtless person kindled a fire in a stove. The hot air and smoke instantly mingled the two, and, to go his hold in the chimney, and fell to the bottom of the flue, a distance of several feet. The lad was quickly extricated, but he died Friday morning from the effects of inhaling hot air.

Stealing oil well machinery, from bolts and wrenches to entire engines, has been, and is still epidemical throughout the Venango Oil Region. Steam gauges, belting, tubing, ropes, etc., has disappeared in immense quantities, despite the watchfulness of their owners.

George Hoover, who was arrested at Enon last week for horse stealing, and was in the custody of Constable Huey, of Little Beaver, to lodge him in the jail of Beaver county, escaped on Saturday last near Mount Jackson. It appears that Huey went to the outhouse, when the prisoner put his arms around the constable, warmly embracing him. A tussel was the result, during which Mr. Huey's revolver fell out of his pocket to the ground, and Hoover, in falling out of the bugey. The horse ran away smashing up the buggy completely, and the prisoner got away uninjured. He is still at large.

PERSONAL.

—Mr. and Mrs. General Geary and four children have become members of a church in Harrisburg.

—Garibaldi is described as follows by a person who had an opportunity of observing him closely at Geneva: "He is dressed as he appears in all his photographs—red shirt, light blue pantaloons, gray felt hat and his American poncho, with black stripes on his shoulders; in his pocket a large silver watch with a steel chain. He appears quite lively, walks with agility, and his right hand, disabled by rheumatism, must not be too vigorously shaken."

—Mr. Smalley writes to the *Tribune* from London a correction of the belief in this country that Carlyle is an enemy to the United States. He says: "I affirm of my own knowledge that Carlyle's feelings were of a kind very different from these. He disbelieved in the ideas on which the American Republic is built, but for America, for the people of America, and for the fidelity and courage which marked the struggle of the North for the Union he has often expressed his cordial liking and admiration."

—Chief Justice Chase recently said in a speech at Manchester, "I was in a New Hampshire church last summer when the spiritual awakening which leads one to look forward trustingly to the life eternal."

—Eaton Stone, the veteran bare-back rider, has fitted up his farm at Passaic, New Jersey, as a wintering place for the circus profession, where they may practice their horses and keep their own muscles in condition.

—Bonner says he prides himself on two things. These are, "in demonstrating that a paper of high moral tone will be the most successful, and that a private gentleman can drive and own the best horses in the country without making a gambler of himself."

—A wealthy Hebrew at San Francisco, happy in being the father of male triplets, has named them Abraham Lincoln, Isaac Andrew Johnson, and Jacob John Conness. The circumcision rite was performed with great pomp, September 14. Gen. McDowell held Abraham, a deputy for Governor-elect Haight held Isaac, and Senator Conness held Jacob. Three officiating clergymen performed the ceremony of circumcision, each rabbi taking one child, and at the altar gold medals were hung upon the little innocents, whose names were found inscribed upon the breasts, while the reverend rabbis respectively called to mind Abraham offering up Isaac, Isaac blessing Jacob, and Jacob's ladder.

—Ex-Confederate General Joseph E. Johnston has resigned the Presidency of the Alabama and Tennessee River Railroad, from Selma to Dalton, and his place has been filled by the election of Franklin B. Deland, of New York.

—The latest bit of gossip about the Prince of Wales is given in a Hamburg letter to the London *Morning Post*: "The Prince of Wales appears to like German life; he radiates from Baden, and makes pleasure excursions. How different is the life of the unhappy Princess of Wales! The Prince comes over here occasionally with one or two friends, and they try their luck at the *tapis vert*, but I hear are not gaining fortunes."

—In 1863 a society of seven young men was formed in Cincinnati. They agreed to have a memorial dinner every year. In 1858 the last one celebrated the anniversary with six empty chairs around him. He is still living.

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PETROLEUM AS FUEL.

Interesting Experiments with Locomotives.

A trial of the capabilities of petroleum as a fuel for producing steam was made on one of the "dummy" locomotives of the Hudson River Railroad, on Wednesday. The mode of using the petroleum was the method introduced and patented by Mr. Calvin Pepper, and its chief peculiarity consists in the dispensing with all the ordinary "burners" and "retorts," and burning the oil in connection with water, from a surface of sand. The grate and ash-pan of the furnace had been removed, and in their place was substituted a circular pan of cast-iron, about eighteen inches in diameter and eight inches in depth, having a perforated bottom, covered with a fine fold of wire gauze. The pan is filled with coarse sand, and the oil is conducted from its receptacle, through a pipe, into a mass of sand. Another pipe conducts water from the tank of the locomotive into the sand, and the oil rises to the top of the water and burns on the surface of the sand. The water, beside furnishing a convenient means for controlling the strength of the fire, also becomes decomposed by the heat, and aids the combustion of the oil. The bottom of the fire-box is made air-tight, and a blower, driven by steam power, furnishes a draft, which is also regulated at pleasure. If preferred, the exhaust steam from the engine, or a steam-jet from the boiler, may be used to supply the draft. The boiler used in the experiments of Wednesday was of the upright tubular style, about four feet in diameter and ten feet in length, and two-thirds filled with cold water at the commencement of the experiments. Twelve quarts of crude petroleum and three quarts of gasoline for lighting were poured upon the sand in the fire-box. In fifteen minutes' time from the application of the match vapor began to show at the upper gauge cock. In about thirty-eight minutes, with an inefficient draft of air, the gauge indicated five pounds of steam, and in fifty minutes it had risen to thirty pounds. When the pressure reached one hundred and ten pounds, the locomotive was started, and ran about twenty minutes, when it was found that the apparatus for supplying the air-draft was so deficient that the supply of steam could not be maintained. Further experiments were therefore postponed to another time. To have specific information that this Goliah is reserved to break the force of the defeat which awaits the party, and that he has promised Schenck, Logan and Washburn, Farnsworth, whose love have been recently manipulating him, to come out with his "great name" upon the heel of their discomfiture. The spasmodic efforts of Judge Chase are quite superfluous. I record this fact for future reference.

National Banks Suspended.

The following National Banks have passed into the hands of Receivers:

Cotton National Bank, New York.
National Bank of Whitestown, Oneida Co., New York.
Atlas Bank, of Providence, R. I.
Unadilla National Bank, Unadilla, N. Y.
Kingston National Bank, Kingston, N. Y.
Farmers' and Citizens' National Bank, Brooklyn, N. Y.
First National Bank, Utica, N. Y.
First National Bank, Medina, N. Y.
First National Bank, Columbia, N. Y.
Venango National Bank, Franklin, Pa.
Merchants' National Bank, Washington, D.C.
Tennessee National Bank, Memphis, Tenn.
First National Bank, Carondelet, Mo.
First National Bank, Selma, Alabama.

DON AROSOMENA QUEZADA, in the name of the Spanish-American Intercommunication Telegraph Company of New York, has just received a concession from the government of Peru to establish a line of ocean telegraph from Panama to Peru. This telegraph line is to communicate with the line that crosses the Isthmus of Panama, and connect with a line to be laid from Aspinwall to Cuba, there to connect with the telegraph from that place to the United States, and thence to Europe. The line is to be extended to the Republic of Chile, provided the government will subsidize it as the Peruvian government has done.

THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Napoleon and Charlotte---Reports About Maximilian---Interesting Developments.

Just now the French are deep in a discussion of the miserable Mexican business, with the view of finding out where the responsibility should rest. A remarkable series of papers which have recently appeared in the *Revue Contemporain* (an Imperialist organ,) on the fall of Maximilian, from the pen of a prominent Deputy, M. de Keratry. The third part, which relates to the journey of the Empress Charlotte to Paris, is full of interest. It professes to give us, from a manuscript drawn up by the unfortunate lady herself, an exact account of the interview between herself and Napoleon. Being at last received by the Emperor, but only after long and earnest solicitation, she set before him the demands of her husband for new assistance in men and money. "The conversation was long and violent," we are told; "full, on both sides, of recriminations, which ended by completely altering the character of the explanations exchanged. The Empress, seeing the hopes which her strong and ardent imagination had raised up gradually fail, and her scepter falling from her hands, gave full vent to her passion. From the scene in the Palace of St. Cloud may be dated the madness of this interesting Princess, whose courage soon failed with her reason."

Subsequent parts of these papers expose the conduct of Maximilian in a somewhat unfavorable light. They show him throwing himself into the hands of the clerical party, and acting in a captious and undignified manner with Marshal Bazaine, who, as here represented, only foolishly giving themselves the trouble to protect his person, and allowing the thieves which swarmed on every road to rob him with impunity of his baggage.

The whole story presents a miserable spectacle of blind and blighted ambition and wretchedness. What is worst of all, and is certainly no ugly feature in Maximilian's character, unless he be contradicted, is that one of his own personal and most confidential adherents—his private secretary, M. Eloin—dared to write him a letter in which hopes are actually held out of his being able to supplant his brother in Austria on account of the disasters of the latter, and the general dissatisfaction which prevailed in the country. "Sympathy for your Majesty," M. Eloin writes, "is visible all over the country, and Venetia is quite ready to welcome back her ancient governor!" Now, Maximilian read this letter, of course, he made directly responsible for such criminal and treacherous language, but that his confidential secretary should have dared to address to him, looks ugly and as though it was thought of him that he would be ready to grasp at a crown *coute que coute*, and even at the expense of his own brother.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

French Feeling Towards the United States and England.

A Paris letter says: "The season is now so far advanced that the decrease in the arrivals from the United States will daily make itself more and more felt. By none will our countrymen be more missed than by the Paris shopkeepers. They spend profusely, are not much given to bargaining, and put on no airs. Even the class who are disposed to make their moneyed importance felt at home, conduct themselves quietly if not modestly, and take good humoredly the little vexations to which their ignorance of the language and the difference of habits subject them. All this tends to popularize them with the Parisians, who make a marked distinction between them and the Big Bull, and have a cheerful opinion that it only be said to be mitigated by increased facilities of intercourse. Engineering skill may bridge over the narrow channel that divides the two nationalities, but it will never make their people entertain any more cordial feeling toward each other.

Toward our countrymen the sentiment is entirely different. The cloud of prejudice that set against the people of the North by the Confederate agents and organs here has been dispelled, and although once in a while you may hear a Frenchman of Orleanist proclivities say, in connection with the disappointment which it occasioned to the hopes formed of the Mexican expedition. The great majority of the people, who are thankfully and heartily glad that an end has been put to the Emperor's projects in that direction, and they seem desirous to make up by their present cordiality for the hostile one of the past. The cordiality which they evinced toward them during the progress of the rebellion. For the prompt revival of the old feeling of friendship, we have no doubt in a groundless fear of Universal Exhibition. It has brought such crowds of the representatives of the important commercial and industrial classes of our country to Paris, that their intercourse with them cannot fail to have the effect of softening down and removing the prejudices that still continued to influence the French mind toward us.

CHOLERA RIOTS IN ITALY.

Demoniacal Superstition and